

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS
ACTIVITY

DEFENSE PRODUCTION INCREASES WHILE OUTPUT FOR CIVILIANS REMAINS HIGH; AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS 17 PERCENT LOWER THAN 1949

Economic activity in the Nation continues to expand. Although production for defense is increasing rapidly, output for civilian use remains at a high level. Demands for most goods and services have intensified, reflecting expanding incomes to consumers and business, and prospects for some reduction in civilian supplies, primarily of durable goods, later in the year. The consumer buying wave during January and February was similar to the sharp rise which occurred last summer following the outbreak of the Korean conflict. Food supplies available to civilians this year are likely to be somewhat larger, on a per capita basis, than in 1950.

The persistent downtrend in the value of agricultural exports in most of the post World War II period continued through most of 1950. However, a sharp increase in value of exports occurred in the last quarter of the year, 27 percent above the third quarter and only slightly below the comparable quarter in 1949. For the calendar year 1950 as a whole, the value of agricultural exports totaled 2.9 billion dollars, one-fifth less than in 1949 and more than a fourth below the record year of 1947. The physical volume of agricultural exports declined 17 percent from 1949 to 1950 primarily due to a sharp drop in exports of wheat and flour.

The Demand and Price Situation, RAE, Feb. 1951, p.1.

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTHEAST HITS PEAK OF 633,800

Textile employment in the Southeastern states rose to 633,800 during the past year to reach the highest level since March 1948, according to figures just released by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor statistics. Current employment, according to the report, is running 18 percent above the low point of 537,100 recorded for July 1949. Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina each reported over-the-year gains of more than 5,000

Total factory employment in the eight Southeastern states was relatively unchanged between December and January. Estimated at 1,843,700 in January, the level declined less than one percent from December despite a seasonal reduction of 2,400 in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants. The only other significant decline occurred in the paper industry and was confined to Mississippi. Factory employment is currently 7 percent above last year's level.

Southern Textile News, Mar. 24, 1951, p. 41.

COTTON LINT

TOMORROW'S COTTON PROBLEMS

More machines on cotton farms, coupled with an impending scarcity of labor in 1951 are two factors which will combine to make production of this year's cotton crop more highly mechanized than ever before, a cotton industry leader predicted

recently at the annual meeting of the National Cotton Council. Dr. Charles R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., chairman of the Production and Marketing Committee of the Council, added that the dwindling supply of farm labor will be one of the most difficult problems cotton producers will face in their efforts to produce a 16-million-bale crop this year.

On the bright side of the picture, the Council committee chairman noted, are the steadily increasing number of machines on cotton farms and the greatly expanded manufacturing capacity of the farm equipment industry. Dr. Sayre pointed out that, according to a National Cotton Council estimate, approximately 4,000 spindle-type cotton pickers are now in use and the four companies manufacturing these machines are capable of producing 2,500 more by November 1951. The Council estimates some 9,000 stripper-type harvesters are on hand and that the demand for this machine will be heavy in 1951.

In a survey conducted by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, it was found that the mills engaged in spinning fine counts and high quality yarn were extremely reluctant, or would not consider, the use of mechanically picked cotton. While mechanical picking may not have a detrimental effect upon staple length, it most decidedly does lower the grade and therefore mechanically picked cotton is not generally offered to the mill purchasing only the higher grades. Wider use, however, will force the farmer, ginner, and spinner to cooperate in producing cleaner and more usable fiber.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Feb. 22, 1951, p. 9.

AMERICAN GROWN COTTON FOUND EQUAL TO EGYPTIAN VARIETIES

Six of 8 cotton mills reporting to a survey made by the National Cotton Council on the performance of Amsak cotton, an American variety, declared that yarn spun from this fiber was as strong or stronger than that spun from Karnak, the finest Egyptian cotton. Amsak is grown in Arizona, New Mexico, and the area around El Paso. The 8 mills—representing more than half the spindles in this country engaged in spinning extra long staples—reported on the commercial performances of more than 3,000 bales of Amsak. Both American and Egyptian cottons were processed under the same conditions, with no deviation from the usual routing in the mills concerned.

Comments from the 6 mills on the gray yarn strength of Amsak when compared to Karnak ranged from "no difference" to "18 percent stronger." Two mills reported Amsak weaker—one by 7 percent and the second by 3 percent. Spinners reported also that Amsak processed economically and that the cotton is useful in blends with Karnak and other long staples.

Southern Textile News, March 3, 1951, p. 4.

RAW COTTON PRICE NEAR CEILING; FABRIC PRICES UNCHANGED

Price information for cotton, both spot and delivered at mill, was meager during February. There were some reports which indicated that prices in February ranged from 50 to 150 points above those prevailing on January 26, the day General Ceiling Price Regulation No. 1 was issued. On that day Middling 15/16-inch cotton averaged 44.49 cents per pound in the 10 markets. During most of March, prices for Middling 15/16-inch cotton were quoted at ceiling levels in each of the 10 designated markets. Offerings of unfinished goods for resale increased in March, but demand was mostly slow and trading was light. Mills were not offering freely. March prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting, osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard), and printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35 yard) remained unchanged at 24.75 cents, 34.50, and 23.00 cents per pound, respectively. (See table 1, page 3).

Table 1.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics,
and cotton mill margins

(Cents per unit)					
	Mar. 15:	Feb. :	Jan. :	Dec. :	Mar. :
	1951 :	1951 :	1951 :	1950 :	1950 :
Cotton, Middling 15/16"	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills, lb.....	-	6/	46.19	44.53	33.52
Rayon, viscose staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.....	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	31.15
Rayon, acetate staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.....	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:	:	:	:	:	:
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/:	-	6/	94.41	92.88	68.74
Mill margins 3/.....	-	6/	50.12	50.21	36.69
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/.....	24.75	24.75	24.00	24.00	16.75
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/.....	34.50	34.50	33.50	33.50	21.88
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/.....	23.00	23.00	22.30	21.75	15.25

- 1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).
- 2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
- 5/ From Journal of Commerce.
- 6/ No quotations available.

FEBRUARY COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINDLE ACTIVITY UP; STOCKS, ACTIVE SPINDLE HOURS DECLINE

Cotton consumption further increased to 45,487 bales per working day during February 1951 from 42,485 bales during January. This compares with 37,592 bales consumed during February a year ago. Stocks on hand continued to decline and stood at 7 million bales in February, compared with 7.9 million bales in January and 10 million bales in February last year. Spindle activity in February increased 6.1 percent compared with the previous month while active spindle hours declined 2.2 billion spindle hours during the same period.

Table 2.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	February :	January :	December :	February :
	1951 1/ :	1951 2/ :	1950 2/ :	1950 2/ :
Consumption average per working day, bales:	45,487	42,485	41,266	37,592
On hand, 1,000 bales.....	6,971	7,889	8,662	10,055
Active spindle hours, billions.....	11.1	13.3	9.9	9.2
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/:	152.0	145.9	141.3	133.4

- 1/ Based on 4-week period.
- 2/ Based on 5-week period.
- 3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.
- From Bureau of the Census reports.

26.7 MILLION ACRE COTTON CROP INDICATED IN FAIRCHILD SURVEY

Reports from Southern correspondents of the Fairchild Publications indicate that cotton farmers intend to plant 26,700,000 acres to cotton compared with 18,654,000 acres last year. The increase is more or less dependent on weather conditions during planting time. The bulk of the cotton crop is planted during May.

The weather conditions in the cotton states has been moderately favorable during the past month, in that the drought has been broken over large areas in both Texas and Oklahoma. In other parts of the belt, the rainfall has been adequate.

Table 3.- Intentions to plant cotton in 1951 compared with planted acreage last year, 1949, and average for period 1939-48

(Thousands of acres)				
State	1951 intentions	1950	1949 1/	1939-48 average 1/
Missouri.....	520	433	604	408
Virginia.....	35	25	33	30
North Carolina.....	750	591	869	750
South Carolina.....	1,250	886	1,283	1,122
Georgia.....	1,520	1,070	1,618	1,559
Florida.....	45	32	51	45
Tennessee.....	725	613	845	697
Alabama.....	1,800	1,331	1,825	1,675
Mississippi.....	3,000	2,089	2,859	2,469
Arkansas.....	2,475	1,728	2,616	1,985
Louisiana.....	1,050	755	1,077	980
Oklahoma.....	1,350	995	1,344	1,492
Texas.....	10,350	7,053	10,988	7,887
New Mexico.....	300	180	323	131
Arizona.....	410	278	401	210
California.....	1,100	583	963	402
Others.....	20	14	20	18
Total.....	26,700	18,654	27,719	21,859

1/ From "Crop Production," USDA, 1950 Annual Summary.

Daily News Record, March 7, 1951, p. 32.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

MOHAIR SUPPORT PRICE AT 74.1 PERCENT OF PARITY

The Production and Marketing Administration announced that price supports on 1951 mohair production will average 74.1 percent of the parity price of mohair on March 15, 1951. On the basis of the relationship of wool and mohair prices during the last several years, mohair support at 74.1 percent of parity is comparable to the wool support level of 90 percent of parity for the 1951 wool program.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, March 17, 1951, p. 7.

1950 U. S. MOHAIR CLIP SMALLEST SINCE 1927

Mohair production in the seven leading States in 1950 is estimated at 14,561,000 pounds, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. The 1950 clip is the smallest since 1927, but only slightly below the 14,600,000 pounds produced in 1949. However, the 1950 production is considerably under the 10-year average of 19,943,000 pounds.

Daily News Record, March 7, 1951, p. 5.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF AGRICULTURAL BY-PRODUCTS USED IN MAKING NYLON

Now and again research is successful in finding valuable use for materials which previously had little or no value. When this happens, finished products can be produced and sold cheaper, and business activity springs up where nothing existed before. A demonstration of this is the \$34 million contract DuPont has signed with Quaker Oats to buy, over the next 10 years, 400 million pounds of furfural. Furfural, a nylon intermediate, is made from corn cobs and other agricultural by-products.

The Electrochemicals Department, in its furfural research program, is developing new lines of chemicals. One is tetrahydrofuran, which has been shown to be a superior solvent for polyvinyl chloride used in the finishing of upholstery material. Another is furan, which is being evaluated as an intermediate in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals. A third is dichlorobutane, which has already been sold in tank car quantities for manufacture of a new chemical product by another company.

"Agricultural News Letter," E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
March-April 1951, p. 20.

FIBER V IS NOW CALLED "DACRON"

"Dacron" (pronounced "DAY-cron") is the new trade-mark which has been adopted by the DuPont Company for its polyester fiber, originally known by the laboratory designation of Fiber V and later given the trade-mark "Amilar." The "Dacron" trade-mark was substituted for the "Amilar" mark when the company received advice of its possible confusion with an unrecorded commercial name.

Southern Textile News, March 24, 1951, p. 5.

YEARLY DYNEL PRODUCTION TO REACH 4 MILLION POUNDS SOON

Dynel production is expected to reach a rate of 4 million pounds per year by July, doubling current output capacity, according to Carl A. Setterstrom, sales manager of textile fibers for Union Carbide & Chemical Corp. Advance has been rapid in dynel since its introduction to the textile industry just a few months ago. Mr. Setterstrom stated that during this short time experiments along worsted spinning system lines have proved promising and at the same time have eliminated one step in the process, namely combing when dynel is substituted for wool.

Journal of Commerce, March 5, 1951, p. 12.

SEE RAMIE CLOTH IN USEFUL ROLE

Today, with the mechanical obstacles to the production of ramie practically overcome, the world's supply of the fiber is woefully short. Before internal disorganization in China, that source produced 50 million pounds annually. At present the world's supply comes mainly from the United States, Japan, the Philippines,

Formosa, Siam, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and islands in the Pacific. Current total annual world production is estimated at between 11 and 20 million pounds. Total world production of ramie cloth at this time is estimated at about 12 million pounds, two-thirds of which is produced by the Toyo Seni Co. of Tokyo, Japan.

Journal of Commerce, March 12, 1951, p. 12.

ARMY AUTHORIZES SYNTHETICS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING

Synthetic fiber interests recently won their long fight to induce the Army to authorize the use of fabrics made of rayon and other synthetics in officers' summer uniforms. A press release issued by the Department of the Army stated that "summer uniforms of tropical type fabrics other than tropical worsted have been authorized for wear by Army personnel." The revised regulations, the Army states, would permit the wearing of "Tropical worsted or similar tropical type fabric which will resist excessive shrinkage in normal cleaning, retain its shape, be free of excessive wrinkling and present a military appearance throughout normal service life." The change in the Army's uniform regulations leaves the Air Force and Marine Corps the only branches of the armed services that does not permit the use of synthetics in summer uniforms.

Daily News Record, March 9, 1951, p. 28.

SWISS START MANUFACTURE OF NEW SYNTHETIC FIBER

Production of Grilon, the new Swiss synthetic fiber yarn, is expected to begin April 1 in Donat/Ems, in the Canton of Grisons, Switzerland, according to Fibron S.A., the company which is undertaking to manufacture it. Although samples of knitted hose and woven fabrics, both plain and printed, as well as elasticized fabrics for corsets and bathing suits, have already been produced in Grilon, the company feels that the big future of Grilon lies in blends with wool, cotton, or rayon fabrics to improve resistance to abrasion.

Daily News Record, March 21, 1951, p. 25.

LEATHER BELT INCORPORATES "ANTI-STRETCH" RAYON TIRE CORD

A Schieren Co. is now producing a new type flat leather belting incorporating rayon tire cord insert to assure stretch-resistance. The new product design consists of a layer of rayon tire cords cemented between 2 layers of leather belting. The use of rayon tire cord to insure stretch-resistance was found to be effective in an earlier product—Schieren's leather V-belt. An extremely low stretch characteristic in service is claimed for the belt. Some users of rayon-insert flat leather belts have reported 6 months to a year of operation without any take-up.

Textile Age, March 1951, p. 52.

BEAUNIT MILLS TO CONSTRUCT LARGE RAYON YARN PLANT

Plans for the construction of a big plant at the Coosa Pines, Alabama site to produce viscose yarn for automobile tires and related products were announced by Beaunit Mills, Inc. The new plant will have a capacity of 27,000,000 pounds a year. Construction will start immediately, according to I. Roggosin, president of Beaunit Mills, Inc., and the plant is expected to begin operation in about a year.

Southern Textile News, March 10, 1951, p. 3.

WORLD WOOL OUTPUT SEEN AT 4 BILLION POUNDS

World production of apparel and carpet wool in the 1950-51 season is estimated at approximately 4 billion pounds, grease basis, an increase of about 140 million pounds over output during the previous season. This estimate is nearly 2 percent above the 1936-1940 average of 3.9 billion pounds.

U. S. production of shorn and pulled wool in 1951 is estimated at about 260 million pounds, grease basis, or about 113 million pounds scoured basis. This would be about 6 percent more than the 254 million pounds estimated for 1950, but nearly 43 percent below the record production of 455 million pounds, grease basis, in 1942.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Feb. 28, 1951, p. 1.

NEW "SYNTHETIC WOOL" CALLED "CASOLANA"

Weekly output of synthetic wool from casein, under the name of "Casolana" at an experimental pilot factory in Amsterdam, is currently estimated at 30 tons. Besides taking dyes easily and being free from the stiffness found in some synthetic fibers, "Casolana", it is claimed, gives excellent results when mixed with natural wool fibers—proportions 25 to 75 percent—in the production of wool fabrics. The Dutch Federation of Dairy Industries and the Freisland Co-operative Dairy Factory, sponsors of this fiber, claim that it can be produced at one-third the cost of wool.

Daily News Record, March 13, 1951, p. 5.

C O T T O N P R O D U C T S

CORDAGE AND TWINE USE 157,000 BALES OF COTTON

A total of 388,334,000 pounds of cordage and twine was produced during 1950, according to a recent Council study of the cordage and twine market. The market in 1950 consumed more than 157,000 bales of cotton as compared with 152,000 bales in 1949. Of the 1950 total, 235,122,000 pounds were twine and 153,212,000 pounds cordage. Twine used nearly 83,000 bales of cotton and cordage took over 74,000 bales.

National Cotton Council "Progress Bulletin," March 15, 1951, p. 2.

1950 CUTTINGS OF MEN'S APPAREL HIGHER; COTTON TROUSERS DECLINE 20 PERCENT

Cuttings of most types of men's apparel during 1950 were considerably higher than in 1949, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census. Production of dress shirts, work shirts, and woven undershorts in 1950 showed slight decreases from the 1949 levels; cuttings of cotton trousers declined 20 percent.

The importance of rayon in men's apparel manufacturing is becoming more apparent each year. In 1949 summer-weight suits made primarily from rayon and other synthetic fabrics accounted for 46 percent of total summer-weight suits cut, whereas in 1950 they accounted for 51 percent of the total. Forty-nine percent of all dress and sport trousers cut in 1950 were rayon, as compared with 40 percent of the total in 1949. (See table 4, page 8).

Table 4.- Cuttings of Men's Apparel 1950 and 1949 with
percent change December 1950

Type of garment	Cumulative total		Percent change Dec. 1950	
	garments cut		compared with —	
	1950 1/	1949	November 1950	December 1949
	Thousands of units			
Suits, total.....	23,148.5	19,220.1	+2	+32
Regular-weight 3/.....	18,547.4	15,565.7	-1	+31
25 percent or more wool.....	16,970.2	2/	-2	2/
Other.....	298.4	2/	+24	2/
Summer-weight.....	4,601.1	3,654.4	+15	+33
25 percent or more wool.....	2,278.4	1,974.3	+23	+42
Other, including rayon and nylon	2,322.7	1,680.1	+8	+26
Overcoats and topcoats	6,391.1	5,548.2	-12	+11
Separate dress and sport trousers,				
total.....	45,600.1	37,722.5	+2	+20
Cotton.....	2,681.1	3,369.2	-14	-50
Rayon.....	22,409.0	15,212.3	+9	+34
25 percent or more wool.....	20,510.0	19,141.0	-5	+18
	Thousands of dozens			
Work pants.....	4,512.4	4,222.4	-8	+4
Dungarees and waistband overalls....	4,053.6	3,019.7	-11	+41
Bib overalls.....	1,953.6	1,662.6	+2	+18
Shirts, total.....	22,124.6	21,205.7	-5	+7
Dress and business.....	8,403.6	8,697.0	-16	-1
Woven fabric sport and utility 1/	8,577.0	7,279.9	+9	+29
Cotton	4,180.3	2/	+18	2/
Other.....	3,509.3	2/	+2	2/
Work.....	5,144.0	5,228.8	-8	-10
Pajamas.....	1,912.9	1,473.5	-21	+20
Undershorts made from woven fabric....	9,145.2	9,582.7	+12	+8

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Not available.

3/ Includes garments for which fabric was not reported. Totals shown therefore exceed cuttings reported for individual fabrics.

Facts For Industry Series, Bur. of the Census, "Men's Apparel",

SATEEN FOR ARMY FATIGUE CLOTHES

Dec. 1950.

A new type cotton sateen cloth eventually will replace herringbone twill as the material for Army fatigue clothing, the Department of the Army has announced. Developed by collaboration between the Army Quartermaster Corps and the textile industry, the new fabric has been found, after extensive testing, to have much better wearing qualities than herringbone twill. The new sateen, which, like herringbone twill, will be 8.5-ounce weight to the square yard, was tested in laboratories, at the Quartermaster Corps combat course, Fort Lee, Virginia, and by troops in the field. The so-called reverse side of the material was found to have the greatest resistance to abrasion with a wearing quality equal to nearly twice that of herringbone twill.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Feb. 22, 1951, p. 43.

TEXTILE BAG PRICES REMAIN UNCHANGED

The price for new and used cotton, burlap, and paper flour bags on March 15 remained unchanged from the previous month.

Table 5.- Mid-Month prices of 100-pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)				
	March 1951	February 1951	January 1951	March 1950
<u>Prices, new, St. Louis 1/</u>				
Cotton.....	349.00	349.00	349.00	238.75
Burlap.....	410.70	410.70	397.60	243.65
Paper.....	117.70	117.70	117.70	94.15
<u>Prices, second-hand, New York</u>				
Cotton, once-used 2/.....	250.00	250.00	250.00	150.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/.....	185.00	185.00	185.00	105.00
Burlap, once-used 2/.....	180.00	180.00	160.00	100.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/.....	185.00	185.00	175.00	110.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/.....	40.00	40.00	40.00	5.00
<u>Difference</u>				
Cotton, new minus once-used.....	99.00	99.00	99.00	88.75
Cotton, new minus bakery-run.....	164.00	164.00	164.00	133.75
Burlap, new minus once-used.....	230.70	230.70	237.60	143.65
Burlap, new minus bakery-run.....	225.70	225.70	222.60	133.65
Paper, new minus bakery-run.....	77.70	77.70	77.70	89.15

- 1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
- 2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
- 3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

BURLAP AND COTTON BAG RE-USE URGED

Conservation and maximum re-use of burlap and cotton bags and other products made from these materials, to help offset an expected tight supply situation, has been urged by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Maintaining adequate supplies of materials needed in the production and handling of agricultural commodities is one of our most important jobs in the defense effort," said Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. "A great deal depends upon the success of our efforts to insure continuing abundance of food and fiber. Bagging and related materials are high on the list of essentials. Serious shortages of bags would place obstacles in the way of the all-out production program, just as in the case of other strategic materials," the Secretary added.

Journal of Commerce, March 12, 1951, p. 13.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD ON COTTON FLOUR BAG TOWELS IS PUBLISHED

Printed copies of Commercial Standard 170-50, Cotton Flour Bag (Sack Towels, are now available, the Commodity Standard Division of the Office of Industry and Commerce, Department of Commerce, reported. This commercial standard, proposed by the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association, established a minimum

standard of quality for cotton flour bag towels to serve as a guide to producers, distributors, users, and others interested. This standard covers dish and tea towels made from a particular quality of new cotton bags or sacks. The standard includes minimum dimensions of the towel and physical properties, such as weight in ounces per square yard, number of yarns per inch, and the water absorption of the cotton bag material. It also includes methods of test and means for identification of material conforming to the standard.

Daily News Record, March 2, 1951, p. 25.

GI'S FIRST UNIFORM ISSUE TAKES 56 POUNDS OF WOOL, COTTON

The Army estimates that it required approximately 37 pounds of cotton and 19 pounds of scoured wool for the initial uniform issue of every recruit entering military services. As a further breakdown, the Army added that the initial issue would be either 37 pounds or approximately 30 pounds of cotton textiles; the 19 pounds of wool would be about 15 pounds of textiles. This initial issue, the Army said, includes merely the amount of Summer and Winter Clothing to which the soldier is entitled on entering service. It does not include blankets, mattresses, sheets, replacement items, or equipment issued for special purposes.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Feb. 24, 1951, p. 3.

NEW COTTON AND SYNTHETIC RUG IS INTRODUCED

A new experiment in the cotton tufted textile industry, that of the use of synthetic yarns in tufted products, is proving successful, Cabin Crafts, Inc., one of the largest manufacturers in the business, reports. The new venture includes the use of various rayon fibers and other synthetic yarns, mixed with cotton, to produce unusual decorative effects. Combination of cotton and Fiber V in the same rug also gives a two-tone effect in a single dye operation. It is also pointed out that combination of the two products produces a surface contrast, with synthetic yarns creating a pleasing sheen effect in contrast with the duller surface of the cotton. The springy, non-matting quality of the synthetic makes it desirable in rugs.

Southern Textile News, March 24, 1951, p. 59.

TUFTED TEXTILE OUTPUT IN 1950 AT RECORD HIGH

Production of tufted textile products increased 30 percent during the past year to set a new record high for this industry which had its beginning early in the 1900's, it was made known by Henry C. Ball, executive vice-president of the Tufted Textile Manufacturers Association. Each of the three major segments of the industry—tufted bedspreads, robes, and rugs, and bathmats—showed gains over the preceding year with floor coverings making the biggest gains. In tufted textile floor coverings the gain was 50 percent over 1949 and 160 percent over 1946.

Daily News Record, Feb. 28, 1951, p. 37.

TIRE CORD: COTTON PRICES UP SLIGHTLY; RAYON DECLINES

The price of 12/4/2 cotton fabric on March 1 advanced slightly from the previous month and stood at 92 cents per pound and 83.72 cents per square yard. The price of 1650/2 rayon passenger and truck tire cord declined. The price of 2200/2 rayon truck tire cord remained unchanged from last month. (Table 6, page 11).

Table 6.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric,
March and February 1, 1951

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight: per sq.yd. 1/	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
		Pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires:						
Cotton fabric.....	12/4/2:	.91	92.00	91.00	83.72	82.81
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2:	.79	72.25	73.25	57.08	57.87
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric.....	1100/2:	.62	74.50	74.00	46.19	45.88
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2:	.78	74.00	79.00	57.72	61.62
Rayon fabric.....	2200/2:	.82	69.75	69.75	57.20	57.20

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

INFLUENCE OF FIBER ENDS ON ADHESION OF BARE TIRE CORDS

Results of testing cotton, staple viscose, and filament viscose proved cotton to have 25 percent greater adhesion over staple viscose, which itself has 60 percent greater adhesion than continuous filament. This indicates, according to W. James Lyons, Chemical and Physical Research Laboratories, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, that properties other than fiber ends have some effect on adhesion. These properties were determined by experiments carried out to discover if the superiority of cotton was due entirely to the presence of projecting fiber ends, or if the surface properties, both geometrical and chemical, were also responsible.

There is a steady decline in the adhesion to rubber of the bare cellulose cord as one goes from cotton, through staple rayon, to continuous filament. Even though the difference in adhesion between the 100 percent cotton cord and the 50-50 blend and that between the two 100 percent rayon samples are not in themselves highly significant statistically, taken as part of the whole set of data they substantiate the trend shown.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Mar. 8, 1951, p.9.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

BELDING MILL TO USE ELECTRONIC CONTROL

The new thread manufacturing plant being constructed for Belding-Corticelli at Hendersonville, N. C., at a cost of \$1.5 million will be the first employing electronic control at all local processing points. The plant will be completed this summer. Many thousands of electronic tubes will control the flow and quality of the bonded monocord sewing threads by a processing method developed and used exclusively by Belding Corticelli. Chances for human error will thus be virtually eliminated.

Journal of Commerce, Mar. 20, 1951, p. 36.

CLEANING DEVICE SEEN CUTTING WASTE

Marquette Metal Products Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, is mill-testing a somewhat redesigned model of the Constant Card, a Spanish invention which is said to reduce fiber waste and to prolong card life. The new device was introduced by Cia. Constant Card, of Barcelona, Spain, which, it is claimed, enables the cylinder and

doffer to be cleaned automatically and continuously during normal running, thus not only eliminating the necessity for frequent losses in production but maintaining the card wire always in the same clean condition and thereby assisting in keeping the quality of the resultant sliver uniform.

Daily News Record, Feb. 26, 1951, p. 23.

BAKELITE TWISTER BOBBIN WITHSTANDS STEAMING AND ELIMINATES BORING

Allentown Bobbin Works has developed a new high-speed operating, all-Bakelite twister bobbin said to be capable of being subjected to frequent steaming without danger of distortion or change in bore. The bobbin is made with a Bakelite barrel, a Bakelite head, and inset molded Bakelite bushings. It's design was claimed to completely eliminate the need for reboring, such as exists in the case of maple barreled twister bobbins.

Daily News Record, March 12, 1951, p. 28.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

\$11 MILLION QUARTERMASTER LABORATORY TO BE LOCATED AT NATICK, MASS.

Details of the Army Quartermaster Corps' \$11 million research laboratory--to be located at Natick, Mass., near Boston--were revealed by Maj. Gen. Herman Feldman, the Quartermaster General. Gen. Feldman said the new laboratory will permit the QM, for the first time, to study all phases of human reaction to environment together with man's resulting food, clothing, and military equipment needs under virtually all combat conditions. The proposed laboratory will house all research and development activities at the QM, he said, bringing together under one plant the research operations now conducted at Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, Ind., and Lawrence, Mass.

Daily News Record, March 12, 1951, p. 26.

UNUSUAL STUDY MADE ON PROPERTIES NECESSARY FOR WARM CLOTHES

What fabrics or combinations of fabrics best insulate the body against the loss of heat? An account of an unusual study made by M. E. Parker, head of the department of chemical engineering at the University of Arkansas, gives some objective and practical answers to this question. The general conclusion from this study is that the most comfortable clothes in cold weather are dry, thick clothes. A person who must stay in the open at low temperatures should have a densely woven outer garment, snugly fitted at the wrists, neck and ankles. A good compromise between warmth, lightness and economy is obtained by using a closely woven Orlon fabric of moderate weight for underclothes, a very closely woven wool cloth for shirt and trousers, a thick quilted coat of mixed cotton and feathers and an outer windbreaker in the form of a parka made of two layers of Byrd cloth treated to make it water-repellent. Foot comfort can be improved by wearing thick socks and air filled innersoles.

The study suggests that research should be directed toward development of the following improvements in winter clothing: Underclothing of fibers that do not readily absorb water, outdoor garments of cloth that will hold considerable quantities of air in extremely small bubbles, quilted clothes made with a batt of chicken feathers and cotton, and shoe innersoles of porous, noncompacting materials. A good deal of work needs to be done on the problem of chemical treatment of fibers to make them waterproof before they are woven into cloth. Garments need to be designed so they will permit free ventilation during exercise but will eliminate such ventilation when the wearer comes to rest, thereby helping nature to remove just the right amount of heat from the body at all times.

Scientific American, March 1951, p. 56.

ADEQUATE TESTS NEEDED FOR ARMY TEXTILE BLENDS

Adequate test methods for blended fabrics designed to replace all-wool military cloths are a necessity, according to Dr. R. G. Stoll, textile development engineer, at the QM Research Development Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Stoll noted that because of the "potential shortage of wool and current high prices, its conservation and replacement in civilian and military textiles is . . . an urgent problem . . . Unless it is possible to establish adequate test methods, which characterize functional and military requirements in terms of definite chemical and physical properties, the choice of new materials will not be founded on a sound objective basis."

Daily News Record, March 1, 1951, p. 4.

NEW DISCOVERY—HYDROCYANIC ACID STRENGTHENS THE FIBERS

A method to make cotton fibers stronger by treating them with 10 percent or more hydrocyanic acid has been discovered by Dr. Vernon L. Frampton, University of Texas research scientist. The discovery is expected to strengthen all types of cotton products and to lengthen greatly the life of cotton garments laundered in soap. Dr. Frampton and his associates found the new process accidentally while conducting experiments to find a way to stop the degrading effects of fungi, bacteria, and the sun's ultra-violet rays on cotton fibers.

The Cotton Trade Journal, March 2, 1951, p. 6.

ICS TO OFFER FIRST TEXTILE ENGINEERING CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

"Textile Engineering" is the over-all name of a new home study training course to be offered by the School of Textiles, International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., according to John K. Stearns, director. The new course first teaches a broad working knowledge of textiles and textile manufacturing processes. From that point on, each student is trained in the skills of the particular textile engineering job that he or his company has selected. It is said to be the first course of its kind to be offered through the correspondence training system, according to ICS.

Daily News Record, March 12, 1951, p. 28.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

WORLD PRODUCTION OF FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS IN 1950 HIGHER THAN 1949

World production of fats, oils, and oilseeds in 1950 (in terms of oil equivalent) is estimated at 22.9 million short tons, 1 percent larger than 1949 and 3 percent above prewar. As world population has increased more than 10 percent since prewar, per capita supplies continue considerably below the prewar level. Exports of fats and oils throughout the world in 1950 are estimated at 5.9 million tons, 10 percent larger than in 1949 but 10 percent smaller than prewar.

The Fats and Oils Situation, Feb.-Mar. 1951, p. 4.

DOMESTIC VEGETABLE OILS AND MEALS PRICES RISE IN FEBRUARY; DECLINE IN MID-MARCH

Prices of most leading fats and oils in February averaged higher than a month earlier. By mid-March, prices were slightly lower. Prices for cottonseed, soybean, and corn oils are likely to average near ceiling levels at least until new crop conditions can be appraised. Oilseed meals in general increased slightly in February, and by mid-March had suffered moderate to substantial declines. It was announced February 19 that the national average support price for 1951 crop soybeans will be \$2.45 per bushel, compared with \$2.06 per bushel a year earlier.

Table 7.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	March 1951	February 1951 11/	January 1951	March 1950
<u>OILS 1/</u>	<u>March 19</u>			
Cottonseed oil.....	23.5	24.5	23.9	13.3
Peanut oil.....	25.5	27.0	25.0	15.0
Soybean oil.....	20.5	21.1	20.6	12.8
Corn oil.....	24.5	24.9	24.2	13.8
Coconut oil 2/.....	23.8	24.3	21.9	17.9
Linseed oil 3/.....	24.2	23.8	22.1	18.5
Tung oil 4/.....	42.5	38.9	39.0	27.6
<u>MEALS 5/</u>	<u>March 17</u>			
Cottonseed meal 6/.....	77.00	80.76	80.35	60.40
Peanut meal 7/.....	69.00	71.66	69.80	63.80
Soybean meal 8/.....	73.00	76.00	77.20	69.65
Coconut meal 9/.....	65.00	65.00	63.25	60.00
Linseed meal 10/.....	62.00	62.63	69.60	70.00
1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).				
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.				
3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York.				
4/ Drums, carlots, New York.				
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).				
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.				
7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.				
8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago. 44 percent beginning July 1950.				
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.				
10/ 34 percent protein, Minneapolis. 36 percent beginning July 1950.				
11/ Preliminary.				

PLANS MADE FOR OUTPUT OF 34 MILLION POUNDS OF CASTOR OIL

The Department of Agriculture reports it is setting up a program for the production and procurement of castor beans which it hopes will make 78 million pounds available for crushing in 1951, and yield 34 million pounds of oil plus seed for 1952. The program calls for the planting of about 20,000 acres to castor beans under contract on irrigated land in Arizona and California, on 4,000 acres of irrigated land in Oklahoma, and on 52,000 acres of dry land in Oklahoma and Texas. The exact acreage will depend on the availability of pure seed of adapted low-growing annual varieties. Castor oil, which is produced from the beans, is a strategic oil used by the Armed Forces primarily in lubricating oil. It is also used for plasticizing resins including vinyls and, in the dehydrated form, is a quick drying oil used in protective coatings of various types.

Daily News Record, March 21, 1951, p. 29.

CARNAUBA WAX SUBSTITUTE DEVELOPED BY FORBEX CORP.

Forbex Corporation, 95 Broad Street, New York, has developed a new substitute and extender for carnauba wax. Called "Forbex Wax No. 44," the product is a synthetic wax, produced by the catalytic hydrogenation of vegetable oils and other chemicals to give it practically the same hardness, melting point, and general qualities of prime No. 1 carnauba wax. It is a pure vegetable derivative, free of foreign matter, and can be made harder or softer as desired.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, March 26, 1951, p. 70.

U. S. COTTONSEED AND OIL EXPORTS HIGHEST SINCE 1921

United States exports in 1950 of cottonseed and cottonseed oil in terms of oil, amounting to 73,460 short tons, were the largest since 1921 when the total volume was approximately 126,490 tons, oil equivalent. In 1949, shipments totaled 61,640 tons and in the prewar period only around 3,350. The bulk of the exports throughout the years has been in the form of oil.

Table 8.- Cottonseed oil exports by country of destination, 1950 with comparisons ^{1/}

	(Short tons)				
	1950 ^{2/}	1949 ^{2/3/}	1948 ^{3/}	1947 ^{3/}	Average 1935-39
North America.....	40,135	37,077	2,963	198	1,826
South America.....	4,379	1,967	246	19	60
Europe.....	15,372	18,390	11,973	4,171	388
Asia.....	11,841	3,029	2,105	1,985	1,067
Africa.....	^{4/}	3	1	1	3
Oceania.....	60	12	2	4	3
Total.....	71,787	60,478	17,290	6,378	3,347

^{1/} Crude and refined oil in terms of crude.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Revised.

^{4/} Compiled from official sources.

Foreign Crops and Markets, March 19, 1951, p. 312.

U. S. EXPORTS OF PEANUTS WERE OFF 72 PERCENT IN 1950

United States exports of peanuts and peanut oil in 1950 amounted to approximately 109,250 short tons in terms of unshelled peanuts. This is 72 percent less than the record high of over 380,000 tons shipped in 1949 and 69 percent less than the 350,000 tons exported in 1948. Pre-war shipments averaged less than 1,000 tons. Exports represented the equivalent of 10 percent of the peanuts produced in 1950, whereas in 1949 they represented 40 percent of production.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, March 13, 1951, p. 5.

USE OF EDIBLE GRADE PEANUTS IN 1950 CONTINUES BELOW LAST SEASON

The amount of shelled peanuts (raw basis) used domestically in primary products during the 1950-51 season through February 28 totaled 445 million pounds, compared with 555 million pounds during the comparable period last year. Reported use in candy is 7 percent less and for both salted peanuts and peanut butter 5 percent more than used last season through February. (Table 9, page 16).

Table 9.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	Sept. 1 - Feb. 28		Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31	
	1950-51	1949-50	1949-50	1948-49
	Thousand pounds			
TOTAL, all grades.....	445,498	554,799	925,058	710,596
Edible grades, total....	268,526	267,060	510,109	484,431
Peanut candy 1/.....	64,925	69,556	126,287	107,181
Salted peanuts.....	64,664	61,839	118,291	120,018
Peanut butter 2/.....	135,880	129,999	256,168	250,184
Other products.....	3,057	5,666	9,363	7,048
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/.....	176,972	287,739	414,949	226,165

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.

From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, March 1951.

SURVEY MADE ON SOLVENT PROCESS

The solvent process has begun to invade the South. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. is building a cottonseed plant using solvent extraction at Atlanta, and it is believed that the process will be used to an increasing extent on soybeans and peanuts in the Deep South. Recognizing the trend, the Georgia State Engineering Experiment Station has published a survey on the solvent extraction of oilseeds. The survey covers the capabilities and limitations of the process including its economic aspects. The author concludes:

1. The solvent extraction process will ultimately be utilized on a large-scale commercial basis on virtually all of those oilseeds which are grown in sufficient volume to warrant the adoption of this process.
2. Solvent extraction systems will become more versatile, thus making it possible to process two or more different oilseeds on the same equipment, or to operate at reduced capacity during portions of the year.
3. Small-scale extractors will become more numerous.
4. Existing equipment and equipment yet to be developed will be refined with the result that processing costs will be reduced.
5. For seeds which are of high oil content, forepressing may be used more extensively if completely satisfactory one-step processes are not developed.
6. Increased uses will be developed for those products and by-products peculiar to solvent extraction. Of these, protein obtained from undenatured meal is probably the most promising.

Soybean Digest, Dec. 1950, p. 24.

TUNG CULTURE PROGRESSES THROUGH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Agricultural research has enabled the tung industry to make further strides in a decade than most crops make in half a century. Cooperative investigations by USDA and the agricultural experiment stations in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi have been in progress for only 12 years; but, in that time the scientists have, through inbreeding, improved varieties with the result that stocks have been developed with strong resistance to cold, which have higher yields, produce nuts with greater oil content, and are more able to resist wind damage. Gains have also been made in the mechanization of tung orchards. Engineers have worked out the principles of a design now used in the manufacture of a tractor-mounted tung harvester. This machine picks up the nuts; separates them from leaves and sacks them. The scientists are now working out the principles for another machine that will hull the nuts in the field.

Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, March 5, 1951, p. 36.

OUR TUNG IS OUT

Stoppage of all tung oil exports to U. S. by China's Red government may shortly reduce our supplies of this important drying oil. To make a bad situation even worse, production of oil from 1950 crop of domestic tung nuts will be less than half of the 1949 oil output. Argentina has had almost the same experience. In January-November 1950, tung oil imports came to 103 million pounds, mostly from China. Tank car market for tung oil recently zoomed from 28 cents per pound to 38 cents at New York. Drying oils find application in paints, varnishes, floor coverings, and printing inks. Use of all drying oils in 1949 came to 820,847,000 pounds during January to September 1950, compared with 933,822,000 pounds for all of 1949. To meet military and industrial needs in 1951, we may have to depend more than ever before on dehydrated castor and oiticica oils. Both originate in South America.

Chemical and Engineering News, Feb. 19, 1951, p. 632.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS CONSUMPTION DECLINES; PRICES REACH NEW HIGH

Production of linters in January totaled 151,300 bales, according to the Bureau of the Census. This compares with 145,200 in December and 193,000 in January a year ago. Consumption of linters amounted to 109,000 bales in February, compared with 116,000 in January and 127,700 bales in February last year. The 1950-51 total supply of linters will probably be close to 1,800,000 bales. Should the consumption of linters in the second half of the current season be maintained at the same level as in the first half, total 1950-51 disappearance (domestic consumption plus exports) would be about 1,550,000 bales. With a supply of 1,800,000 bales and a disappearance of 1,550,000 bales, the August 1, 1951 carry-over would be 250,000 bales. The carry-over on August 1, 1950 was 459,000 bales. In the 1941-1950 period, the carry-over averaged about 520,000 bales.

Stocks of linters increased for the fourth successive month, and at the end of January totaled 542,000 bales. This compares with 518,000 bales in December and 577,000 bales in January a year ago. Prices of felting and chemical grade linters increased moderately in February over the previous month and established new record highs. (Table 10, page 18).

Table 10.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	: February : 1951	: January : 1951	: December : 1950	: November : 1950	: February : 1950
	Thousand bales				
Production 1/.....	-	151.3	145.2	188.8	158.0
Consumption 3/.....	109.9	116.0	110.3	118.5	127.7
Quantity bleached.....	63.7	70.2	68.0	71.0	79.4
Other industries.....	46.2	45.8	42.3	47.5	48.3
Stocks 4/.....	-	542.0	518.0	461.0	580.0
Prices 5/.....	Cents				
No. 2 grade, per pound..	25.92	25.35	24.35	24.33	10.91
No. 4 grade, per pound..	20.33	19.75	18.96	19.25	7.11
No. 6 grade, per pound..	16.00	15.11	15.13	16.06	3.89

1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

2/ Data not available.

3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.

4/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.

5/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

FEBRUARY PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS AND DISSOLVING WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

The price of purified linters in February as well as the price of all three grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged.

Table 11.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

	(Cents per pound)			
	: Purified : linters 1/	: Standard : viscose grade	Wood pulp 2/	
			: High-tenacity: : viscose grade	: Acetate and : cupra grade
1946.....	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947.....	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948.....	11.25	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949.....	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06
1950.....	16.86	7.86	8.43	9.15
1950, November.....	27.30	8.65	9.25	10.50
1950, December.....	26.70	8.65	9.25	10.50
1951, January.....	27.70 3/	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, February.....	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25

1/ Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-50. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

3/ Revised.

DATA ON USE OF CELLULOSE IN RAYON MANUFACTURE GIVEN

In the viscose+cupra processes of manufacture, the percentages that wood pulp bore to total cellulose used annually from 1947 to 1950 were 87 percent, 86, 79, and 83 percent; the complementary percentages of linters pulp consumed in these processes were therefore 13 percent, 14, 21, and 17 percent. In 1950, it required the average use of 1.06 pounds of cellulose to produce a pound of finished viscose or cupra yarn or staple (including normal waste).

In the acetate process, the usage of wood pulp also increased, the wood pulp being 61 percent of the total cellulose in 1950 as compared with 55 percent in 1949, 65 percent in 1948, and 68 percent in 1947; the corresponding percentages for the relative use of cotton linters pulp thus were 39 percent, 45, 35, and 32 percent respectively. In the acetate process only about two-thirds of the finished yarn or staple is cellulose, the balance being the acetyl radical.

Table 12.- Cellulose consumption by the U. S. Rayon industry for specified years.

Year	Total pulp	Wood pulp	Linters pulp			
	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
1930.....	72,000	: 100	45,000	: 62	27,000	: 38
1932.....	74,000	: 100	43,000	: 58	31,000	: 42
1934.....	112,000	: 100	63,000	: 56	49,000	: 44
1936.....	115,000	: 100	104,000	: 69	47,000	: 31
1938.....	147,500	: 100	110,000	: 75	37,500	: 25
1940.....	238,000	: 100	178,000	: 75	60,000	: 25
1942.....	320,000	: 100	280,500	: 88	39,500	: 12
1944.....	367,000	: 100	285,000	: 78	82,000	: 22
1946.....	428,000	: 100	323,000	: 75	105,000	: 25
1947.....	478,000	: 100	397,000	: 83	81,000	: 17
1948.....	539,500	: 100	435,000	: 81	104,500	: 19
1949.....	476,600	: 100	348,700	: 73	137,900	: 27
1950.....	590,600	: 100	456,200	: 77	134,400	: 23
	:	:	:	:	:	:

From Rayon Organon, March 1951, p. 39.

ST. REGIS BOOSTING KRAFT CAPACITY IN FLORIDA

Commenting on the program under way for larger integrated kraft operations in the South, Roy K. Ferguson, president of the St. Regis Paper Company, stated that at the Pensacola Mill in Florida, the kraft paper and board capacity is being increased by 100,000 tons a year through installation of a new paper machine accompanied by enlargement of the pulp mill. The new machine is expected to be started early in 1952. At Jacksonville, a new kraft pulp paper and board mill is being built with 100,000 tons a year capacity. This mill is expected to be making paper by mid-1952.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, March 6, 1951, p. 14.

1950 DISSOLVING WOOD PULP FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AT NEW HIGH

The amount of dissolving wood pulp available for domestic consumption in 1950 increased to 687,094 tons, compared with 500,463 in 1949 and 233,240 tons in 1939. January production reached 44,979 tons, compared with a revised estimate of 38,402 tons in the previous month, and 37,350 tons in January a year ago. (Table 13, page 20).

Table 13.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U.S., for specified years and months

(Tons)				
	Domestic production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>2/</u>	Available for domestic consumption <u>3/</u>
1939.....	193,420	88,052	48,232	233,240
1946.....	298,474	202,192	8,491	492,175
1947.....	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144
1948.....	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503
1947.....	372,043	154,348	25,928	500,463
1950.....	473,388	239,220	25,514	687,094
1950, January.....	37,350	14,245	342	51,253
1950, December.....	38,402	22,286	3,638	57,150
1951, January.....	44,979	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

- 1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, "Pulp and Paper Manufactures," Bureau of the Census.
- 2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.
- 3/ Production plus imports, less exports.
- 4/ No data available.

PAPER AND PULP EXPANSIONS

Halifax Paper Co. will invest \$5.8 million in expanded facilities at Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co. (St. Helens, Oregon) plans a \$3.6 million modernization and expansion program over the next few years; Coronado Manufacturing Co. will build a \$4 million wrapping paper plant on a site adjacent to Oklahoma Ordnance Works, capacity will be 150 tons a day; Columbia Cellulose Co. Ltd. (Celanese subsidiary) is fast completing its 70,000-tons-per-year dissolving pulp plant in British Columbia. Production starts next month.

Chemical Industries Week, Jan. 27, 1951, p. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

PRACTICAL METHOD FOR CANE FIBER SEPARATION DEVELOPED

Northern Regional Research Lab is directing appealing noises to sugarcane industry. Bagasse utilization research indicates that separation of pith and fiber of bagasse, and profitable utilization of both, could yield profits of \$1.00 or more per ton of cane ground. Proposal stemming from lab research: Bagasse treated in conventional hydropulper, pith and fiber separated by screening, fiber sold to papermakers for blending, and pith used to absorb blackstrap molasses (another sugarcane by-product) for sale as livestock feed. E. C. Lathrop project director, says lab work looks good—but two more steps are needed: A sugar mill should install pilot plant, and feeding experiments must determine nutrient value of the bagasse pith—molasses feed.

Chemical and Engineering News, March 12, 1951, p. 980.

CELLOPHANE PLANT OF OLIN SEEN IN USE BY SEPTEMBER

The cellophane plant being built by Olin Industries, Inc., at Pisgah Forest, N.C., is scheduled to be in full operation by about Sept. 1951, the company states. The eight-machine plant will produce about 33 million pounds of cellophane annually. Olin Industries, as noted, has been licensed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to manufacture cellophane.

Daily News Record, March 12, 1951, p. 16.